



[*NUMBER* 1575.]

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

APPLICATION has been made by _____
to the Honorable _____
in the order of Bombay, the
administration of the Estate
of _____ deceased,
_____ widow of _____
deceased.

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

A true and perfect schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other securities belonging to the undermentioned Estates; being all the Estates committed to the of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of this Court, under the Acts of the 39th and 40th and of the 55th George the Third, previous to the 20th day of Oct. 1822, of which any part now remains in his hands, or in the hands of the Accountant General of this Court; shewing the gross amount received, the payment thereon, and the balance that appears to the credit of each respective Estate: also of all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same since 10th day of March last.

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received, including interest to the 30th April 1822.	Amount paid.	Amount with Accountant General, exclusive of current interest from 1st May 1822.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Sarah Kemp, widow of Francis Kemp, ...	14072 0 60	866 3 80	13205 0 80		
Richard J. Williams, Ensign, ...	1682 0 26	375 1 88	1306 2 38		
Samuel Fotheringham, Cornet Madras Est., ...	2031 0 44	268 0 10	1763 0 34		
Robert Bruce, Lieut., ...	915 2 60	382 3 91	562 2 69		
Matthew Broadley, Do., ...	160 3 53	24 0 48	136 3 05		
George Murphy, Conductor of Stores, ...	203 0 08	8 0 25	194 3 83		
James Clement Page, Lieut., ...	904 2 21	497 3 73	406 2 48		
Thomas Hille, Capt., ...	8043 1 86	1081 2 25	6961 3 61		
James Coats, Conductor of Bullocks, ...	2391 1 22	495 0 01	1896 1 21		
Robert Gray Mackay, Lieut. H. M. 78th Regt., ...	6954 3 31	1444 3 06	5510 0 25		Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this Estate of Adams of H. M. 78 Regt. to which Regt. the deceased belonged unsatisfied, amounting in India to Sicca Rupees 1454, and in England exclusive of Interest.
Jarrett Edwards, Lieut., ...	4698 0 87	4381 1 06	316 3 81		The balance of this Estate is the distributive share to which the younger became entitled under his Father's will, the other share has been paid their respective shares.
William Bowler, C. S., ...	21608 3 67	17794 2 39	3809 1 28		
John Sampson, Capt., ...	1862 2 48	113 0 30	1749 2 18		
William Robinson, Mariner, ...	24341 2 78	17885 1 65	6456 1 13	101 0 25	The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lt. Cobb was entitled.
William Harris, Lieut. M. Establishment, ...	1539 3 46	148 3 21			The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lt. Cobb was entitled.
Daniel Fitzgerald Griffin, Lieut. Col. Do., ...	5994 1 76	5610 3 04	383 2 72		The balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lt. Cobb was entitled.
Henry Tolcher Captain, ...	477 1 58	454 1 47		23 0 11	The balance is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate to which Lt. Cobb was entitled.
Andrew Matthew, Lieut. Marine, ...	1224 2 09	1183 2 09		41 0 00	The balance is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate to which Lt. Cobb was entitled.
Alexander Maxwell, Lieut., ...	260 0 72	236 2 04		23 1 78	The balance is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate to which Lt. Cobb was entitled.
Edward C. Bunyan, Ditto, ...	4089 2 92	4089 2 92			Balance Rupees 2615, & 52 paid to Messrs Shotton Mahomed & Co. Attorneys H. J. Bunyan, Brother and Admr.
Joseph Randall, Ensign, ...	811 2 21	318 3 73	492 8 48		
William Jayne, Lieut., ...	993 2 92	547 2 84	446 9 08		
Edward Andrew Robinson, Merchant, ...	5923 0 71	392 2 69	5530 7 02		
Thomas Savage, Robinson, Lieut., ...	307 2 53	240 1 00	66 2 53		
James Castle, Comdr. of Ordnance, ...	39 3 19	11 0 06	28 3 13	78 0 04	
Thomas Brown, Ensign Madras Regt., ...	22 1 05	23 2 13	1 8 08	4 3 78	
George Webb, Sub-Conductor, ...		22 2 13		43 0 32	
William Williams, Conductor, ...		22 2 13		72 0 50	
John Murray, Sub-Conductor, ...		22 2 13		54 0 32	
Lionel Ingle, Sub-Conductor, ...		22 2 13		2 3 38	
George Drury, Merchant, ...		22 2 13		143 3 45	
James Macdonald, Merchant, ...		22 2 13		146 3 20	
Thomas Anderson, Merchant, ...		22 2 13		7 0 59	
Hugh Macdonald, Merchant, ...	5224 1 66	5039 0 93		185 0 73	
John Macdonald, Merchant, ...	40409 3 14	5469 0 43	34934 2 71		
Henry Heath, Lieutenant, ...	471 0 96	333 1 51		137 3 45	
William Charles Lenn, Lieut., ...	3047 3 99	2778 0 99	269 3 00		
George Strachan, Lieut. Madras Est., ...	364 0 91	212 2 18		151 2 73	
Edward McDonnell, Lieut. H. M. 56th Regt., ...	2307 1 53	1049 2 37	1257 3 16		
Thomas Henderson, Master Mariner, ...	387 2 80	294 3 02		92 3 78	
Edward Reel, Auctioneer, ...	468 3 02	457 2 76		11 0 26	
George Sparkes Cooper, Ensign Euro. Regt., ...	693 0 95	601 2 75	91 2 20		
William Griffiths, Ord. Seaman, ...	59 3 39	11 3 99		47 3 40	
William Edwards, Cooper's Mate, ...	99 0 80	35 3 84		63 0 96	
J. F. Nelson, formerly Ensign H. M. 56th Regt., ...	4081 2 76	1399 3 73	2681 3 03		
Charles Maxwell, Lieut. Col. H. M. 67th., ...	7967 3 83	4015 2 04	3952 3 79	352 2 09	
Thomas Tylecote, Lieut. and Adj. Gen. Regt., ...	1525 3 44	977 1 92	548 1 52		
Jeremiah Kemp, Master Artificer, Rocket T., ...	3158 0 95	3158 0 95			
William Hilton, Lieut. 14th Regt. N. I., ...	1102 1 72	806 3 02	296 3 33	8 3 37	
Skinner Turner, Lieutenant, ...	1294 0 14	554 0 10	739 3 64		
James Erskine, Capt. 2d 4th M. N. I., ...	4831 2 85	3783 2 64	1048 0 22		
Elizabeth Lenn, widow of Lieut. W. C. Lenn, ...	616 1 00	279 3 81	336 1 19		
John Taylor, Lieut. Colonel, ...	59797 2 09	59722 1 74		75 0 35	
Robert Percy, Sergeant, ...	109 0 05	7 2 80		101 1 25	
Joseph Hall, Matross, ...	34 1 48	3 3 87		30 1 61	
Charles Rice, Ditto, ...	26 0 87	3 2 24		22 2 63	
Maurice Butler, Ditto, ...	27 2 55	3 2 52		24 0 03	
Richard Burke, Ditto, ...	91 2 05	64 1 80		27 0 25	
Ditto, ...	16 2 57	3 0 32		13 2 25	
Ditto, ...	23 0 21	3 1 61		19 2 60	
Ditto, ...	9 3 12	2 2 95		7 0 17	
Ditto, ...	10 0 95	2 3 04		7 1 91	
Ditto, ...	49 2 46	4 2 92		44 3 54	
Ditto, ...	4 3 10	1 1 95		4 1 15	
Ditto, ...	24 2 25	3 1 91		21 0 34	
Ditto, ...	20 2 60	3 1 13		17 1 47	
Ditto, ...	20 1 39	3 1 02		16 3 37	
Ditto, ...	11 1 84	2 3 29		8 2 55	
Ditto, ...	26 0 17	3 2 20		22 1 97	
Ditto, ...	16 1 73	3 0 28		13 1 45	
Ditto, ...	34 3 43	3 2 97		31 0 46	
Ditto, ...	50 0 66	4 3 03		45 1 63	
Ditto, ...	20 1 46	3 1 07		17 0 39	
Ditto, ...	49 3 24	4 2 96		45 1 28	
Ditto, ...	88 2 15	6 3 70			
Ditto, ...	14 3 74	2 3 98			
Ditto, ...	124 0 90	8 2 84			
Ditto, ...	17 2 15	3 0 50			
Ditto, ...	3 0 42	0 6 2			
Ditto, ...	18 2 79	3 0 2			

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount Received including Interest to the 30th April 1822.	Amount Paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1822.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Roger Francis Hereford, Watchmaker, ...	56290 2 39	55459 0 10	800 "	31 2 29	Bond Creditor paid in full; small accounts not bearing Interest paid in full; other creditors here have been paid 95 per cent of their demands: since which, claims have been made by parties in England amounting to £ 1166. 5.
Arabella Jackson, widow, ...	594 0 00	893 0 20	" "	" "	The sum of Rs. 435 0 40 paid by Adm. at request of Mrs. Jackson's friends for a Monument in the burial ground, has been disallowed by the Master; so that the balance in my hands legally due next of Kin is Rs. 138 0 20.
Henry Bosc, Lieut. Nizam's Service, ...	1559 1 18	1484 1 10	" "	94 3 78	The balance is amount of claim from Madras unpaid.
Matross Michael Cuine, Art., ...	7 1 10	3 45	" "	6 1 65	
William Tongue, ...	24 2 95	2 2 94	" "	22 0 01	
Thomas Lee, ...	7 0 97	3 44	" "	6 1 53	
William Cuning, ...	23 2 09	2 2 70	" "	20 3 39	
William Mousley, E. R., ...	52 3 53	5 0 57	" "	47 2 96	
T. Harroll, ...	52 3 53	5 0 57	" "	47 2 96	
S. Ewape, ...	59 1 17	5 3 55	" "	53 1 32	
Richard Freeman, ...	9 1 34	3 86	" "	8 1 48	
H. Hamilton, ...	23 0 11	2 2 60	" "	20 1 51	
Richard Dixon, ...	5 0 33	3 01	" "	4 1 32	
James Wilcox, ...	2 2 77	1 77	" "	2 1 00	
Owen Beyland, ...	2 0 62	1 62	" "	1 3 00	
James Belcher, ...	4 0 31	2 34	" "	3 1 97	
George Barry, ...	27 3 00	2 3 55	" "	24 3 45	
James Hawkins, ...	14 3 44	1 2 97	" "	13 0 47	
John Shepherd, ...	3 1 10	2 63	" "	2 2 45	
James Kairnes, ...	27 2 09	2 3 50	" "	24 2 59	
John Fitzgerald, ...	65 0 02	6 3 00	" "	58 1 02	
George Moxon, ...	16 1 14	1 3 25	" "	14 1 89	
John Westley, ...	2 2 74	1 74	" "	2 1 00	
John Leary, ...	27 2 06	2 3 50	" "	24 2 56	
James Collins, ...	8 0 96	3 64	" "	7 1 32	
William Conway, ...	7 2 05	3 50	" "	6 2 55	
Edward Burnes, ...	19 1 82	1 3 89	" "	17 1 92	
Charles Johnstone, ...	14 3 10	1 2 97	" "	13 0 43	
William Fryer, ...	21 0 85	2 0 24	" "	19 0 61	
Michael Handlin, ...	14 3 49	1 2 97	" "	13 0 52	
Thomas Thorn, ...	16 3 41	1 3 37	" "	15 0 04	
John Morrison, ...	8 2 75	3 73	" "	7 3 02	
John Jones, ...	6 3 75	3 38	" "	6 0 37	
Joseph Graham, ...	28 2 08	2 3 70	" "	25 2 38	
Joseph Maxwell, ...	2 3 88	2 54	" "	2 1 34	
Wallace, ...	2 3 88	0 59	" "	2 3 29	
James Trowell, E. R., ...	2 2 06	2 06	" "	2 0 00	
Andrew Orr, ...	23 3 63	2 2 78	" "	21 0 85	
R. bert Prestley, ...	4 1 07	2 85	" "	3 2 22	
Phillip Reilly, ...	14 2 05	1 2 90	" "	12 3 15	
John Murray, ...	24 0 03	2 2 80	" "	21 1 23	
James Michie, ...	9 3 99	3 99	" "	9 0 00	
James Green, ...	12 3 56	1 0 57	" "	11 2 99	
James Butler, ...	5 3 68	3 18	" "	5 0 50	
James Adams, ...	6 0 49	3 22	" "	5 1 27	
John White, Pioneer, ...	24 3 25	17 3 52	" "	6 3 73	
Chitty, Midshipman, ...	209 2 37	120 2 09	" "	89 0 28	
George Graham Goddard, Lieut. 2d Lt., ...	646 1 10	646 1 10	" "	" "	Balance divided amongst the creditors of the deceased.
Boles, Master Mariner, ...	91 0 00	18 3 20	" "	72 0 80	Claims of Rs. 2,538, 1 17, against this Estate.
Ensign H. M. 67th Regt., ...	907 1 67	332 1 03	525 64	" "	
Assistent Surgeon, ...	3458 3 39	539 0 50	2570 1 09	" "	Rs. 0,2,00 due to Admr.
Lieut. H. M. 67th, ...	1465 0 11	491 3 23	973 88	" "	
George Burrell, Surgeon, H. M. 65th, ...	30524 2 83	30524 2 83	" "	" "	Balance Rs. 28414 1 32 paid to Messrs. Forbes & Co. Attornies of Christian Burrell, Mother and Admr. of the said deceased.
Lt. & Bt. Capt. H. C. 6th Lt. N. I., ...	47190 1 56	6885 1 33	40047 0 16	258 0 07	Claims of Rs. 4165 2 81 filed against this Estate.
Surgeon, H. C., ...	16062 2 70	1665 0 53	14390 1 35	7 0 52	
Lieut. H. C. Arty., ...	1352 1 27	1352 1 27	" "	" "	Balance divided amongst the Creditors of the deceased: a Silver Watch with Registrar.
Lieut. 2d Lt., ...	1671 0 32	1671 0 32	" "	" "	Balance Rs. 905 0 75 paid to Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co. on account of Benjamin Grisdale, the Father of the deceased.
Corker, Lieut. 12th N. I., ...	285 3 18	285 3 18	" "	" "	Balance divided between two Bond creditors.
Price, Lieut., ...	11234 1 41	3723 0 09	7506 3 24	4 2 08	
Alexander Davies, Lieut. of Artillery, ...	4938 0 52	4938 0 52	" "	" "	Balance Rs. 294

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received including interest to the 30th April 1822.	Amount Paid.	Amount with Account at General, exclusive of current interest from 1st May 1822.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
John Watts, Mariner, ...	649 3 05	247 1 75		996 1 30	
Charles Gour, Capt. H. C. Mariner, ...	50280 0 61	2679 1 77	47571 1 06	29 1 78	
James McLean, Gunner, ...	29 1 59	2 2 57		20 2 72	
William Kerr, Do., ...	13 0 34	1 2 12		11 2 42	
Samuel Frampton, Do., ...	67 3 36	8 2 41		59 0 15	
John Taylor, Do., ...	29 3 79	3 3 87		25 3 9	
George K. mp, Do., ...	11 1 68	1 1 32		10 0 36	
Thomas Mason, Do., ...	11 0 44	1 1 17		8 3 27	
Samuel Nunn, Do., ...	21 3 76	2 1 22		19 2 54	
Thomas McCraith, Do., ...	6 3 23	1 0 98		6 0 27	
Barnard Morphy, Do., ...	10 3 29	1 0 00		9 1 8	
Patrick Collis, Do., ...	15 1 29	1 3 11		13 2 12	
John Hard, Do., ...	17 0 61	1 3 99		15 0 62	
T. Housworth, Do., ...	12 3 92	1 2 04		11 1 88	
Joseph Guest, Bombardier, ...	29 0 41	2 1 38		26 8 3	
James Morley, Do., ...	19 1 48	2 2 05		16 3 14	
Patrick Quinn, Private, ...	33 0 44	2 3 44		29 1 04	
William Farrington, Do., ...	8 0 77	2 3 44		7 0 96	
John Siz, Do., ...	31 3 74	2 3 77		41 0 19	
William Green, Do., ...	25 2 26	2 3 91		22 0 86	
Daniel O'Brien, Private, ...	17 3 3	2 3 10		15 2 36	
Michael Connor, Do., ...	75 2 34	2 3 14		62 3 70	
James Dunn, Do., ...	1 3 16	1 0 00		1 3 16	
Christopher H. rmer, Do., ...	22 1 34	1 1 17		20 0 37	
William Nowland, Do., ...	2 3 02	3 0 21		4 0 82	
Christopher Varney, Do., ...	26 0 77	2 3 50		23 0 50	
Patrick Ball, Do., ...	13 2 8	1 2 58		19 2 68	
Luce Gannon, Do., ...	12 3 43	1 0 12		12 0 29	
John Leonard, Do., ...	12 3 43	1 2 48		7 3 31	
John Felt, Do., ...	10 1 23	1 0 78		11 0 63	
John Arms rong, Do., ...	9 0 98	1 0 29		9 0 45	
Benjamin Jones, Do., ...	4 3	2 2 73		8 0 69	
Richard W. ish, Do., ...	32 3 1	3 3 89		28 3 69	
John Mackenzie, Do., ...	10 2 33	1 0 91		9 1 42	
John Long, Do., ...	16 0 70	1 3 8		10 0 19	
John McIligan, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		14 1 22	
Joseph Shaw, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		12 3 70	
James W. igh, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		7 0 97	
John W. igh, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		12 1 57	
Patrick Murray, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		15 0 45	
Thomas Mark, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		11 3 12	
William Mackay, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		15 3 35	
Edmund O'Ke, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		22 3 35	
John De silva, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		39 3 93	Claims of Rs. 1048 21 filed against this Estate. A Gold Watch with Chain with Reg
William Peters, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		110 0 77	Order of reference made to master to report on a proper person for guardian of infants
Richard Connor, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		9 0 30	the amount to be paid for maintenance.
Thomas Scott, Lt. 2d 14th N. I., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		16 0 33	
A. del tang H. M. 17th Lt. Dr., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		24 47	
George Llewellyn, Lt. Col. Commandant, B. E., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		3 0 57	
John Mackesey, Surgeon H. M. 65th R. G., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		17 3 84	
Bombardier John Stevens, H. A. ty., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		17 0 39	
Thomas Keenan, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		22 0 34	
Gunner William Cope, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		15 3 17	
Richard Elliot, Do., ...	14 0 3	1 3 8		15 3 17	

Corporal Hugh McLaughlin, Do., ...	2 1 67	3 2 20		15 3 89	
Bomb. Iremay, Do., ...	18 2 77	2 3 88		2 2 29	
John Kinn, Do., ...	3 0 22	1 9 3		14 3 04	
Peter Harrington, Do., ...	17 2 21	2 3 17		1 0 00	
John Keating, Do., ...	5 2 04	1 2 04		1 0 00	
Thomas Wells, Do., ...	8 3 35	1 1 50		12 0 25	
Daniel McL an, Do., ...	14 2 36	2 1 31		25 0 55	
Hugh Norris, Do., ...	34 2 58	5 3 30		9 3 70	
James Laird, Do., ...	11 3 20	1 3 38		9 3 16	
James Godfrey, Do., ...	11 3 20	1 3 38		10 1 14	
H. ry Moyle, Do., ...	12 0 90	1 3 76		13 2 27	
William Norris, Do., ...	16 1 52	2 2 25		6 1 31	
William Roberts, Do., ...	7 2 08	1 0 77		14 3 13	
Henry Mayer, Do., ...	17 2 30	2 3 17		7 2 87	
William Henry, Do., ...	9 0 69	1 1 82		10 0 28	
Henry Gouding, Do., ...	11 3 88	1 3 60		19 1 39	
Richard Grant, Do., ...	22 3 35	3 2 62		80 3 98	Claim of Rs. 1697, 1 42, filed against this Estate.
Daniel McAlum, Do., ...	1345 1 02	264 1 04	1000 0 00	303 0 00	Claim of Rs. 5133, 2 85, filed against this Estate.
Andrew Merrick, Do., ...	1224 3 23	921 2 42		334 2 04	
Sergeant Watson Waldron, Do., ...	2650 0 35	715 3 34	1600 0 00	124 3 00	Balance Rs. 514, 1 63, paid to Limjee Bhicajee & Co. in part of Judgment debt.
Ensign Charles Clutton, 20 11th N. I., ...	817 3 05	817 3 05		405 1 29	Claims of Rs. 3608, 2 50, filed against this Estate.
William Symonds Cooke, Asst. Surgeon, ...	142 3 05	18 0 05		8 1 15	Judgment and other Claims of Rs. 297, 9 98, filed against this Estate.
Benjamin Collier, Peasner Bombay Establishment, ...	639 2 41	230 1 12		5 5 17	Claims of Rs. 615, 0 26, filed against this Estate.
Godwin Posthorne Seward, Capt. in B. N. I., ...	904 0 99	245 8 84	650 0 00	57 0 70	Claims of Rs. 141, 2 49, filed against this Estate.
William G. G. es, Captain 3d Lt. C. v., ...	528 2 9	242 3 74	580 0 00	406 0 39	Claim of Rs. 40, filed against this Estate.
Edk. Walker, to mery Lt. 2d 4th, ...	1830 3 89	283 3 19	1500 0 00	319 2 26	Claims of Rs. 2814, 2 39, filed against this Estate.
Conductor William McIntosh, Commissariat Dept., ...	636 1 57	230 1 27			Claims of Rs. 2073, 3 57, filed against this Estate.
Lt. Charles Deane, Paraser 2d-7th, ...	2466 1 53	146 3 27	2000 0 00		Claims of Rs. 689, 1 14, filed against this Estate.
Lt. Thomas Lee mere, ...					Claims of Rs. 257, 0 97, filed against this Estate.
Capt. in the 1st Lt. 1st, M. E., ...					
Lt. George William D. d. is, M. E. Regt., ...					
James Alan Lee of Bombay Baser, ...					

BOMBAY 21st OCTOBER 1822.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,
R. WOODHOUSE

Similar Schedule of Estates whereof Charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts 39th and 40th of the late king.

Symond Gotlick (Adm. with will annexed granted to S. Maister former Regr., ...	24515 3 84	17103 2 39	7412 1 25			Administration was granted on the 1st of June 1822 to Leonard Gotlick and S. Maister former Regr. but the cause is abated.	Maister and S. Maister former Regr., ...
Venture Montano (Ad. Col. Bona), ...	27373 0 05	2095 1 64	25337 2 10				Editors, a decr
Arreston, ...	5391 0 58	603 9 04	4584 1 38	203 0 16			
Thomas Cooper (Executor ex officio), ...	6861 3 73	5607 9 34	55254 0 39				
John Yeat's (Dit. o., ...	4390 1 60	657 1 96	3294 1 93	368 1 71			
Essex acia Periera (Ad. with will annexed), ...	51737 1 18	54477 0 10		260 1 08			covered; up
Robert Beasley Lieut. Col. Engineer, Corps (Executor ex officio), ...	4211 2 34	570 2 74	3500 0 00	140 9 60			
Estano Simoes de Carvalho, ...	21668 0 60	4399 0 22	17000 0 00	267 0 38			
	30637 0 56	2414 3 22	2 000 0 00	222 1 34			

BOMBAY 21st OCTOBER 1822.

ERRORS EX
R.

B O M B A Y :—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLE; OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECE

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due Subscribers at out-stations who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested

Passengers by the Ship Malabar.
Mr. Edmond Sturtey, Capt. Robinson, Mrs.
Horne.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—October 15th Ship Lady Flora, Capt. G. Vine, from Mauritius 25th September.
DEPARTURES.—Oct. 9th Ship Union, Capt. Forrier, for Mauritius; do. Brig Arle, Captain J. Mathew, for Colombo; 11th H. M. Ship Lily, Commodore Charles Grant, on a Cruise; do. Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike, for Malabar Coast and Bombay; do. H. M. Ship Dauntless Captain Gambier, on a Cruise; 12th Brig Lachmy, Captain T. Berteaux, for Mauritius; do. Brig George the Fourth, Captain P. Barlet, for Ceylon; 13th Ship Flora, Captain J. Sheriff, for Penang; 14th Brig Horatio, Capt. J. Bndwell, for Malacca; 15th Bark Dolphin, Captain G. East, for Calcutta; do. Brig Diana, Captain Gaudier, for Vizagapatam; do. Ship Daphne, Capt. W. Chatfield, for Penang, Malacca Singapore and Manila; 16th Schooner Roza, Capt. Anderson, for Colombo and Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—Oct. 3d Duke of Bedford E. Oakes from Benccolen Sept. 19th.
Ditto, 4th Calcutta J. R. Stroyan from Batavia September 6th.
Ditto, 4th Phoenix J. Weatherhead from Port Jackson July 20th.
Ditto, 4th Eliza R. Gibson from Mauritius Aug 27th.
Ditto, Elizabeth G. Vint from Kistnapatam September 24th.
Ditto, 5th Travancore J. Boog from Bussorah July 6th.
Ditto, 5th Rozalia M. J. de Freitas from Lisbon May 17th.
October 6th Faza Robany Nacoda from Muscat August 31st.
Ditto, 7th Exmouth A. Bramwell from Rangoon Sept. 20th.
Ditto, 7th Triunfo Americano J. J. de Souza from Lisbon March 28th.
Ditto, 7th Le G. Navigateur L. Gonids from France, May 6th.
October 8th Bengal Merchant A. Brown from London April 10th.
Passengers per Ship Bengal Merchant Mrs. Hempton, R. Brooks, Esq. R. Holdsworth, Esq. and Captain F. Earl. From Madras.—Mrs. Untoff.
DEPARTURES.—Oct. 5th Victory M. F. Crisp for Madras.
Ditto, Bengal T. Moriarty for Boston.
Ditto, 6th Dorothy J. Hargraves for Liverpool.
Ditto, 6th Indian Oak J. Red for Batavia.
Ditto, 6th Jane C. Maitland for Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday 26th ultimo at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Davies, Mr. Patrick Crichton, to Miss Ann Woodford.
BIRTH.—At Serour, on the 23d of October the Lady of Captain Henry Puttenger, Coloc or of Ahmednager, of a Son and Heir.
DEATH.—In Camp Deesa, on the 21st October, Cornet Richard Clay, of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, a very promising young Officer whose premature death is most sincerely regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—Lieutenant Robert Gibbings, Assistant Quarter Master General to the Field Force at Jambh, to Frances, second daughter of Major Henry Yarde.
BIRTHS.—At Courtallam, Tinnevely, on the 5th October the Lady of J. Haig, Esq. of a Son.
On the 10th October the Lady of G. J. Waters, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Courtallam, on the 25th July, the Lady of Captain Wilton, 9th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.
On the 6th October the Lady of Spry, of the 1st 21st N. I. of a Daughter.
On the 6th October the Lady of John Arathoon, Esq.

At Jambh, on the 20th Sept, Cornet Richard Clay, of the 1st Light Cavalry, died, on the 19th August after a long and illness, which he bore with exemplary patience. M. C. Warde, employed for upwards of 10 years in the Female Asylum—deeply lamented by his relatives and friends.
At Madras, on the 12th October in the bosom of the family, Frances, the beloved Wife of Mr. Willoughby, died.
At Pursewankam, on the 14th October very suddenly Mr. Matthew Reid, aged 30 years, Principal Clerk in the Military Board Office.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 27th September Lieutenant John Hall, Adjutant 2nd Battalion 9th Native Infantry, to Miss Harriet Thornton, second daughter of Thomas Thornton, Esq. of Coel.
BIRTHS.—At Contal Turhoot on 24th Sept. the Lady of R. S. Cobhill, Esq. of a Son.
At Benares on the 23d September the Lady of the Reverend William Fraser, Chaplain at Benares, of a Son.

On the 3d October Mrs. J. A. Williams of a Son.
At the Presidency, on the 2d Oct. the Lady of Major Croker, Assistant Adjutant General of His Majesty's Troops, of a Daughter.
In Fort William, on the 2d October the Lady of Captain H. W. Wilkinson, Fort and Town Adjutant, of a Son.
On the 1st October the Lady of J. C. Burton, Esq. of a Son.

At Benares, on the 25th September the Lady of Captain W. H. Wood, Commanding the Benares Levy, of a Daughter.
On the 1st of October Mrs. James Keymer, of a Son.

On the 6th October Mrs. E. Cropley, of a son.
At Dum-Dum, on the 6th Oct. the Lady of Captain Poulby, of Artillery, Model Master, of a son.
At Allipore, on the 5th October the Lady of H. Oakeley, Esq. of a still-born Son.
At Malda, on the 26th Sept. the Lady of W. Pringle, Esq. C. S. of twin Daughters, one of which was still-born.

DEATHS.—On the 29th Sept. Mr. Clementy Pereira, aged 17 years.
On the 28th Sept. Mrs. Elizabeth Humphrey, wife of Mr. Alexander Humphrey, aged 44 years.
On the 27th Sept. of the Cholera Morbus, Master Francis Mendes, third Son of Mr. A. Mendes, aged 5 years.

At Contal, on the 20th Sept. C. R. Crommelin, Esq. Salt Agent at Hkiglee.
At Mirzapore, on the 20th Sept. Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, aged 41 years.

At Keitah, on the 14th Sept. Cornet John Page, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

On the 12th Sept. Master Francis Lynch, aged 15 years. In the act of steering a boat near Nundunpoore Indigo Factory, he unfortunately lost his balance, fell over-board, and was drowned. The body was found some hours afterwards, and interred the following day. The affectionate heart of this youth, will be long remembered by the numerous relations he has left to deplore his melancholy fate.

On the 2d October Eliza Jane, the infant Daughter of Captain A. B. Fraser, of the Ship Valletta.

On the 2d October Mr. James Collins aged 38 years.

At Delhi, on the 6th October. Conduc or John Haney, of the Ordnance Commissariat.

At Benccolen, on the 12th of July, the Reverend Christopher Winter, Chaplain.

At Camberwell, on the 4th of May, Master Edmund Higgin, aged 8 years, Son of Mr. J. W. Higgins Bengal Pilot Service.

At Masulipatam, on the 22d of August, Captain Charles Waddell Paymaster, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

On the 4th Oct. Ebenezer Chapman Kemp, Esq. late Commander of the Ship Kent, aged 50 years.

On the 1st October Mrs. Jane Keymer, the wife of Mr. James Keymer, Mate in the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 23 years, 3 months and 22 days.

On the 1st October, the infant Son of Mr. James Keymer.

On the 2d October at the house of Messrs. Burn and Co. Mr. Anthony Walmley, Builder, aged 29 years.

Died of Fever, on the 19th Sept. at the New Cantonment of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, Lieut. R. H. Cuming, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, June 1st Mr. Joseph Robert Baylis, of Great Portland-street, to Mary, only daughter of George Lane, Esq. of Holborn.

On Friday, the 7th instant, at Liverpool, John Hayward Turner, Esq. youngest son of the late Samuel Turner, Esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Nicholas Croke, Esq. of Liverpool.

On the 6th instant, at Melton-Mowbray, Mr. John Scallie, of New Bond-street, to Sarah Frances, second daughter of the late Mr. Martin Callow, of that place.

On the 25th ult. Lieut. Henry Jellicoe, R. N. of Wandsworth, to Jane, daughter of Sir A. B. King, Bart. of Dublin.

At Camberwell, Henry H. Goodhall, Esq. of the India House, to Mary, daughter of H. Smith, Esq., of Peckham-House, Surrey.

At St. Paul's, Covent-garden W. Carrol, Esq., to Elizabeth, relict of the late George Thackrah, Esq. of Twickenham Lodge, Middlesex.

Yesterday, at St. Pancras New Church, Mr. Highley, of Fleet-street, to Miss Ann Miers, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, daughter of the late Mr. John Miers, of the Strand.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Grove, near Durham, George Stephen Kemble Esq. after a short but severe illness, aged 65. His professional character is too well known to require observation. The last time he appeared on the stage was for the benefit of a part of his family, on the 20th of last month, when he performed Sir Christopher Curry, in *Isle and Yarrow*. He was then apparently, in his usual state of health, but in a few days afterwards he was attacked by inflammation in the bowels, which disorder terminated his mortal existence. In private life he was a social, lively companion.

On the 8th instant, at Pinner-green Lodge, Middlesex, Daniel Willshen, Esq., in his 79th year.

On the 6th inst., at his house at Camberwell, John Gale, Esq. aged 72 years.

On Tuesday, at her house at Laytonstone, Essex, in her 74 year, Mrs. Franklin.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
Wednesday, October, 16 1822.

On England—at 90 days' sight is. 10d. per Ma-
dras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight is. 10d. per do.
at 6 months' sight is. 11d. per do.
On Bengal—at 90 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per
100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Unremittable 6 per cent. prem.
Remittable 19 " " "

The Honorable the Governor arrived at Nellore on the 11th and expected to remain there until the 14th. The Rains had been extremely heavy, and the march in consequence, had been much impeded.

The Fort Flag Staff was lowered this forenoon according to annual custom, preparatory to the boisterous weather expected for the next two months. Most of the Shipping have also quitted the Roads.

Supt. to the Govt. Gaz. Oct. 15, 1822.

The ship Daphne, Captain Chatfield sailed for the Eastward on Tuesday evening.

Passengers for Penang:—Mr. and Miss King.

The Ship Lady Flora Captain Vine, from the Mauritius the 25th ultimo, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday evening.

Passengers.—Captain Ledlie, Captain Vancouder, Dr. Gillespie, Mons. Salvat, and Mad. Salvat.

His Highness The Nabob returned the visit of Commodore Grant on Thursday forenoon, under the customary Royal Salutes—which were fired from His Majesty's Ship Lily.

Commodore Grant gave a grand Ball and Supper at his Residence on Thursday evening last. Most of the Families composing the So-

ciety at Madras were present on the occasion—the dancing was kept up with great spirit until a late hour, when the Company separated, highly pleased with the Entertainment which had been prepared for them.

The Commodore embarked under the usual salute on Friday last, when H. M. Ships Lily and Dauntless got under weigh, and stood to the Southward. It is understood that The Commodore does not return to Madras for some time after the Monsoon.

Govt. Gaz. October 17, 1822.

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Providence, Captain Owen—which left England on the 28th of May and Madeira the 23d of June.

Passengers:—Sir William Franklin and Lady Franklin; Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Toosey, Miss Stewart, Miss Chilcoat, Miss S. Chilcoat; John Savage, J. W. Lewis, Esq., J. D. Grogg, Esq., Captain Temple, Capt. Cunningham, Captain Friswell, Lieutenant Proctor, Lieutenant Grey, Messrs Mackinlay, T. White, F. Esor, C. Stafford, W. Peacock, S. W. Toosey, W. Brownlow, R. Menzies Woolaston, Godwin, J. Zed, and Robin.

Govt. Gaz. Oct. 18, 1822.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. Col. J. Wissett, 2d Bat. 42th N. I.; Capt. and Lieut. Col. P. H. Keay, C. E. V. C.; Superintending Surgeon J. Dalton, Northern Division; Captain C. Macqueen, 2d Light Cavalry; Capt. Martell, 30th Regt.; Brevet Captain Green, 34th Regt.; Captain E. Bond 2d Bat. 15th Regt.; Lieut.; and Adj. J. Ginnault, 1st Bat. 24th Regt.; Lieut. R. Bradford, 2d Bat. Regt. Lieut. Fraser, 2d Bat. 9th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. J. Buchanan, 1st Regiment L. C.; L. Dinwiddie, Qr. Mr. of Brigade Centre Division; Lieut. Fraser, 2d Bat. 3d N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES—CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4TH, 1822.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
20 0	Remittable L. N.	19 0
12 0	Non Remittable Ditto.	11 10

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS DRIVER, Commanding the Ship Clyde.

DEAR SIR,
Impressed with a deep sense of gratitude for the humane solicitude you evinced when remaining by the late Ship Mahomed Shaw, previously to her foundering off the coast of Orissa, on the 8th September last, and for the skilful exertions through which, under Providence, the whole of her crew were saved, I beg leave in the name of myself, Officers & Crew thus publicly to return our grateful acknowledgements.

And, since you have generously declined receiving any pecuniary remuneration for the hospitable entertainment you afforded us on board the Clyde, I take upon myself, in the absence of the owners, to offer to you the accompanying Silver Bowl, as a Memento of our lasting gratitude for your humane conduct.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful Humble Servant,

DANIEL OLIVER.

Calcutta, 1st Oct. 1823.

[Govt. Gaz. Oct. 3d.

By an Extra issued from the Bankshall, we learn that the Phoenix, bound through Torres Straits, on the 7th of August, struck upon a sunken rock (not laid down in any Chart), bearing from the Northern extreme of Murray's Island, E. by S. Southern extreme S. E. by E.—distant seven miles; detached from the Main Reef about quarter of a mile, 150 feet long, and 50 broad,—and knocked off her Rudder. On the 5th day after the accident, it was replaced by a temporary one, which has brought the ship with safety into this River, a distance of 5000 miles.

The following is an Extract from the Report of the Ship Eliza, Captain R. Gibson, from Mauritius 24th August, Covelong and Madras, 24th September.

"There has been a severe gale of Good Hope, so many Houses blown down, that on the 15th August the ship was driven to the Mauritius."

MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

CALCUTTA OCT. 2D 1822.

We have to congratulate the Public on the Meeting at the Town Hall yesterday being so respectably attended, and on the ardent desire that seems generally to prevail to contribute something towards the relief of the suffering peasantry of Ireland. Sir Francis McNaghten the Chairman rose and addressed the Gentlemen present (amounting to seventy or eighty, among whom we recognised several respectable Natives of India) in a speech of some length, and replete with those humane and manly sentiments which distinguish this eminent individual; but not being favourably situated for giving a full and accurate account of what fell from him, we shall not attempt here to anticipate the publication of his speech which we are happy to observe forms one of the Resolutions.

It may be sufficient to mention here that Sir Francis was of opinion the distress was far from being of so temporary a nature that our Indian contribution would come too late, when no longer needed, as the season of distress will have passed away. On the contrary he was convinced it would continue to be felt for at least two years to come. The benevolence displayed in England, so highly honourable to the nation, was, he justly observed, the result as it were, of the impulse of the moment, at the first accounts of the great calamity that affected Ireland; but their munificence could not be expected to continue for any length of time, and keep pace with the lingering duration of distress, and only end with it; and our distant supplies would therefore be most acceptable coming when the liberality of those at hand was beginning to be exhausted. Having proposed that the Committee should be re-elected in conjunction with other persons as might be wished (and was carried with acclamation) he recommended they should exert themselves to obtain contributions; as it could not be expected, that they would go far out of their way to contribute, they must therefore be solicited to do so. He hoped all would contribute in proportion to their means, and that the poor indeed who could do nothing, should be remembered that they were in proportion to the magnitude of the calamity as the Widow's Mite, was as valuable as the gold piece. He hoped all would contribute in proportion to their means, and that the poor indeed who could do nothing, should be remembered that they were in proportion to the magnitude of the calamity as the Widow's Mite, was as valuable as the gold piece. He hoped all would contribute in proportion to their means, and that the poor indeed who could do nothing, should be remembered that they were in proportion to the magnitude of the calamity as the Widow's Mite, was as valuable as the gold piece.

The following Resolutions were adopted:
1st.—Resolved, that the names of which we published in our last, be continued.
2d.—That the names of Sir Francis McNaghten, J. C. C. Sutherland, Edward Molony, Charles Breen, be added to the number.
3d.—That names of the following Native Gentlemen be added to the Committee: Ramgopal Mullick, Ramgopal Boistum D as Mullick, Hurrell Rajah Ramchand Roy, Chundergore, Ladymohan Tagore, Roopchurn Roy, Goopmohd, Rajkissen Bahadur, Ramdololl Day, Rajarain Dutt, Gooroopersaud Bose, Ghossein.

4th.—That the Committee and collectively exert their talents in obtaining subscriptions to the relief of the Irish peasantry.

5th.—That the same who are admitted to the Hibernian Society be applied by them to the relief of the Irish peasantry.

6th.—Resolved, that the Society, Sir F. Macnaghten, be circulated.

The following sums were subscribed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1822.

(Continued from the Fourth Page Suppl.)

"The enormous faith of many made for one." It proceeded on the ground that one family had a paramount interest over a whole community. (Applause.) That was not the principle of the English constitution, much less was it the principle of Christianity, which was in fact, quite the reverse of it. Christianity was opposed to the splendour of monarchy by its humility: it was opposed also to it by this essential principle—that the Christian was told to sacrifice his own interest to the interest of others; and they well knew that the great Preacher of that doctrine sacrificed himself for the good of the whole world. Nothing appeared to him so incompatible to each other as the principle of monarchy, the principle of Christianity, and the principle of the English constitution. He admitted that, for the benefit of the community, the kingly office was hereditary in a particular family, under certain limitations; but at the same time there was another class—the class of the nobility—and the whole weight of the superstructure was supported on so narrow a base, and to propagate such doctrines was to give publicity to what was most injurious to the family on the throne, and likely to introduce that confusion into the country, which those who held such doctrines seemed so apprehensive lest others should excite. He could not at a great public meeting omit calling to their notice one individual who was now suffering under the sentence of the Court of King's Bench, which he thought the most severe and the most cruel that had been passed from the time of the Revolution down to the present moment. [Cheering.] He should be ashamed if any feeling of political hostility should prevent him from endeavouring to sustain a man who was suffering under oppression, or who had done a great service to the public. He thought the case of Mr. Hunt, now in Brixton gaol, was as strong an instance of extreme want of understanding and of an absence of all knowledge of the country over which they presided, as it was possible for any Ministers to show. (Applause.) They had manifested a total absence of all that knowledge and good feeling which ought to be conspicuous in the Ministers of a free country. Leaving all the malignity out of the question, he would put the case on the folly and stupidity which led them to defeat even their own views. Doubtless they meant to depress Mr. Hunt; but it was totally impossible for them to have continued any means to elevate him in public estimation so effectual as those to which they had resorted. (Applause.) He denied that Mr. Hunt was guilty of any offence whatever; but even if he had been guilty of what was laid to his charge, the punishment was totally disproportioned to the imputed offence. Mr. Hunt had performed a great and solid service to the public, by bringing to light the circumstances so long and so artfully carried on and concealed in the goal of Brixton. On that subject he would say nothing more, as it would shortly be brought in a proper shape before the public. Mr. Hunt had certainly performed considerable public services, and he had a right to demand some public requital. He hoped, at least, that he would be remunerated for those penalties which had been so unnecessarily levied on him for propagating an invention of great public utility. The agriculturists ought to have given him a premium for the invention of the breakfast-powder, by which, in the present state of the markets, considerable relief might be obtained. It appeared to him, from the conduct pursued by Ministers on all occasions, whether of domestic or foreign policy, they adopted but one principle—that of despotism. The corruption of the House of Commons was so perfectly in their hands, that it incited them to rash measures, so that the unqualified and unreflecting support which they received would in process of time cure the evil. The commercial interest of this country was sacrificed to what was called the "monarchical principle." Why was not trade opened with the struggling South American States? Why was not trade opened with Greece, which was fighting for liberty? Why, in the arrangement of Europe, was unhappy Poland overlooked, or still more unhappy

Italy given up to foreign potentates? (Applause.) It was impossible to solve this riddle, or to explain such absurd conduct, except by a reference to the monarchical principle. It was of the utmost importance to the reviving the commerce of this country, that Greece should be a free state, that Poland should be erected into an independent kingdom, and that Italy should be rendered a free country. (Applause.) All the advantages that might be derived from such arrangements were sacrificed, leaving out of sight the happiness of millions, leaving out of sight that which Englishmen should never forget—a due regard to the principles of justice and of liberty. These were fatal errors; errors which no man could have committed, unless he was actuated by that cursed monarchical principle. (Applause.) The electors of Westminster would have the honour of being foremost in opposing, by every means in their power, this anti-constitutional and anti-social principle. They had the honour of coming forward and pointing out to the people of England the path which they must follow, unless they meant to give up all hope of recovering those liberties which of late had been so scandalously & wickedly encroached upon. What it was possible for a country to bear was more than he would take on himself to conjecture; but he thought that the affairs of England could not long be conducted as they were at present; and it was his firm persuasion that the prosperity of the country could only be recovered by the renovation of its liberties. They had arrived at a situation which their ancestors never could have anticipated. He need only refer to the six acts, the control on the liberty of the press, and that enormous extension of the excise laws by which the most cruel oppression was effected. He knew not whether the gentlemen of England were or were not satisfied with this state of things. If they saw a full exchequer, and found their own pockets empty—if they found they could get no rents while the treasury was well supplied with money, it was to him very extraordinary that they did not begin to suspect what became of their property. If the clergy, who heretofore were not so easily reconciled to the practice of Christianity, were so pious and so resigned, that provided they saved their religion they would willingly surrender their tithes, and if the country gentlemen were contented with the title-deeds without the beneficial interest of their estates, it was impossible to say how far the present system might be pursued. But he thought country gentlemen must see that the system which they had been so long upholding, was more destructive and hostile to them than to any other portion of the community. He knew not how far they could be satisfied with this state of things, without making any exertion to alter it. Let it be observed, they were not called on to make such exertions as their ancestors had done. There was no meeting in the field, there was no risk of confiscation, to which their ancestors were subjected. All they were asked to do was to dissent from their own ruin. (Applause.) They had merely to open their mouths for the purpose of saving their country. (Applause.) And surely that was not asking too much even from the most unpatriotic gentlemen. (Applause.) The distresses of the country appeared to him to arise from two causes—enormous taxation was one, and the alteration of the currency was the other. Every man must see that if the measure of value be altered, all other things must alter in proportion; and if persons were called on to fulfil engagements, entered into before the currency was altered, according to the rate of the currency when the alteration was effected, it was evident that the greatest distress, confusion, and misery must be the consequence. (Applause.) If, added to that, there was a great deal of bad legislation that there was also an abundance of produce and no market, the result must be that the existing high taxes and low prices must ruin all those who were obliged to sell their produce for the purpose of paying those taxes. He was however, quite persuaded that by altering the measures which had been so long pursued, a new spring would be given to the prosperity of the country. He was one of those who firmly believed that there never were greater means and sources of prosperity in England than existed at the present moment; but they were all rendered useless by mal-administration and mal-governance. (Applause.) He was convinced that the country could not flourish as it was now governed, and that it was impossible for any man to administer its affairs beneficially without that organ of public confidence—a rep-

resentation of the people in the United Parliament. (Applause.)

Lord Ebrington, after the able and eloquent address of their worthy representative—an address which, he was sure, had spoken to the hearts as well as to the understandings of all who heard it—believed no man in that room could rise to state his sentiments without feeling that he had to encounter a very considerable disadvantage. He deeply regretted that the task of proposing the toast which came next in order had not fallen to the lot of some individual better able than himself to do justice to it. He had hoped that this duty would have been performed by his noble friends, the representative of the illustrious house of Russell, whose absence was occasioned by unavoidable circumstances. He was about to propose the health of the colleague of Sir F. Burdett, and in doing so, he claimed for him a full share of their approbation, for the manner in which he had supported and vindicated the same principles that were espoused by the honourable baronet. (Applause.) From what he had himself observed of Mr. Hobhouse, he could say, that their did not exist a more undaunted defender of the people's rights than that gentleman (applause), or a more able, sincere, or powerful advocate for the great object, which, he trusted, they were all united in effecting—he meant reform in parliament. (Hear.) He felt more particularly anxious to seize the present opportunity of speaking his sentiments, because at the time when Mr. Hobhouse first stood for Westminster, he (Lord Ebrington) was one of those who gave a feeble but sincere opposition to that gentleman's return. (Applause.) That circumstance made him anxious to take the first occasion when he had the honour to address his brother electors for the purpose of acknowledging the error under which he formerly laboured. (Applause.) It would he assured them, be the last time that he should be guilty of such an error. He hoped he might venture to express his sincere wish that the city of Westminster would never again see the friends of liberties divided against themselves. (Applause.) All those who professed to be the friends of freedom would, he hoped unite heart and hand in supporting those individuals who had on all occasions been such sincere and zealous advocates of their rights. The noble lord then proceeded to point out the great benefits which were derived from meetings of the people to petition Parliament, and concluded by proposing—
"The opponent of a borough-mongering oligarchy, and the able advocate of the people's rights—our other worthy representative, John Cam Hobhouse, Esq."

Mr. Hobhouse rose and addressed the meeting in an able speech, which we regret the lateness of the hour and our confined space prevent us from reporting at any length. He said, that since his first connexion with the people of Westminster, he had looked to no other reward for his humble exertions than the approval of his fellow-countrymen. It was natural for him to feel considerable embarrassment, when an assembly so distinguished for its discernment, and public spirit were pleased to approve of his parliamentary conduct. If any thing could add to his embarrassment, it would be the terms in which noble lord had condescended to say, he trusted that at no future period would the friends of liberty in Westminster be divided. He (Mr. Hobhouse) entirely participated in that sentiment, and he looked forward with confidence to the prospect of union and patriotism. He assured the meeting, that in offering himself to represent the city of Westminster, he was solely actuated by that wish which ought to be felt by every Englishman—that of placing himself in the situation where he was most likely to do good to his country. On an occasion like the present, he would have been proud to have led the forlorn hope; but he was ten times more proud to find himself in the ranks of those who had honoured the meeting by their presence that day—to find himself near the foremost of those who advocated the cause of reform. Considering the flattering manner in which their approval of what he had done was manifested, he felt that he ought to be proud, not indeed of his own exertions, but of their choice. If he wanted motives for exertion, the recollection that he had been the humble means of inducing an union amongst the friends of liberty—an union which all honest men must so ardently desire—would abundantly supply them. He

looked alone to the people for the due appreciation of his efforts: he looked to those who through all the stages of the English history, had shown themselves on all occasions the most able to appreciate and to reward what they supposed to be public virtue. The electors of Westminster had given the most exemplary proof of what might be done by the concentration of real, honest, public spirit and true English feeling. In the city of Westminster, where the vices of the Government had the utmost power of displaying themselves, the virtues of the people had been too strong for them. Here the people had shown what the nation at large would do, supposing the shackles of corruption to be taken from them, and that every other quarter of the empire had the opportunity of exercising the glorious energies of liberty and virtue. (Applause.) If only in Westminster the holy flame of freedom were kept alive, that spark would be sufficient to prevent it from being extinguished through the whole extent of the empire. They were not, however, reduced to that situation; for, look wheresoever they might throughout England, and they would perceive the same spirit, they would uphold the same struggle between the vices of the Government and the virtue of the people. (Applause.) After panegyrising the talents and virtues of the people of England, he proceeded to observe, that a very strange notion had gone forth with respect to some hidden magic, in what was called "the Constitution." It was very extraordinary, however, that though foreigners, De Lolme and others, had written about it, the people of this country could not find it out. With respect to this magic power, the people, appeared to be pretty nearly in the same situation with the Lord Mayor, during the riots of 1780. Being asked by Lord North, why he did not call out the *posse comitatus*, he answered—"Oh, I would have called on him; but deuce take the fellow, I don't know where he lives." (A laugh.) They were told also that they enjoyed the liberty of the press, which was like the air they breathed, if they had it not they died; but they ought to recollect that there was air, bad air, which caused death; and the liberty of the press, without Lord Sidmouth's circular, appeared to him to be no very invigorating privilege. Again, it was said, they had the trial by jury. They had read the history of England, and knew what the trial by jury ought to be; but then there was something which they called a special jury, composed, to use a homely phrase, of "guinea men,"—a jury that might be selected out of a Pitt club, and, in that case, what became of that boasted privilege? They now come to another point, on the possession of which the people of England were complimented by foreigners. They indeed, were described to be—

"Too happy, if their happiness they knew." He meant that life and property preserver—that great state insurance office—that mediator between the prince and the people—that balance of our three-cornered constitution, our own dear and darling English House of Commons. (A laugh.) He was afraid that the people would not concur in the character so given to the House of Commons. Madame de Staël, when writing upon the English constitution in 1816, used these expressions—"Is it possible that any person can really believe, that English members of the house of Commons receive money from the minister for their votes?" And yet this able writer thought the story incredible, at the moment when Lord Castlereagh was convicted of bartering seats in parliament. But what annoyed the minister, was to find that the people of England saw through the mist—they were to be cajoled no longer—they saw no glories in the enjoyment of special juries and packed parliaments, nor could they assign them any place in the English constitution. In fact, it was difficult to trace out where that constitution was: of it might be said, what Harlequin said of his horse—

"Thus Harlequin extolled his horse,
"Good for the field, the road, the course,
"One fault he had—a fault indeed:
"And what was that?—the horse was dead!"

(Loud laughter.) If any magician's wand had the power of discovering this constitution, it was the wand of the reformers, for they had pursued the only course which could lead to its discovery. The electors of Westminster had led the way, and, with co-operation

of the other enlightened reformers throughout the kingdom, would be trusted, ultimately acquire the glory of re-establishing that constitution. One great proof of the efficacy of their exertions was the last minority of 161 upon Lord John Russell's motion: that showed in an extraordinary manner the progress of their cause, and whether or not success should ultimately crown their labours, the honour and credit of the glorious struggle would be theirs; of that, indeed, no result could in the smallest degree deprive them. (Applause.)

The Chairman gave in succession the following toasts, which were drunk with loud applause:—

“Trial by Jury, unpicked and unpacked.”

“The Liberty of the Press.”

“Liberty or Death.”

The band played the Marceillois Hymn.

“The healths of S. C. Whitbread, Esq. C. S. Lefevre, Esq. and the reformers of Middlesex.”

“The reformers of Durham and their representative, J. G. Lambton, Esq., and thanks to him for his efforts in the cause of reform.”

The Chairman, in proposing the two last toasts, expressed his regret at the absence of these hon. members, and particularly at the cause of it—the dangerous and critical indisposition of a distinguished relative, who was not expected to survive that day. [We lament that the lady is the Countess Grey.]

“Mr. Alderman Wood and Mr. Alderman Waltham, and the reformers of the city of London.”

Mr. Alderman Wood, in returning thanks expressed his ardent hope that the Livery of London would, at the next general election, follow the great example set them in Westminster, and return members to represent them in Parliament, who, instead of being found voting night after night with corrupt ministers, would be found in the House of Commons steadily and warmly advocating the true interests of the people. (Applause.)

Mr. Alderman Waltham said, that after the able speeches which had been already made, he should not detain the meeting two minutes; he had, indeed, only to reiterate the same sentiments which they had heard from the worthy chairman, and to declare his cordial concurrence in what had fallen from the gentleman who had spoken before him in the cause of reform. He had at least the merit of giving that question his long and consistent support, and should pursue the same course in whatever post he should occupy, private or public, during the remainder of his life. (Applause.)

The healths of Lord Nugent, J. B. Monck, Esq. C. F. Palmer, Esq., and the reformers of Aylesbury and Reading were then drunk.

Lord Nugent said that the embarrassments and difficulty with which he rose to return thanks were increased by the very kind manner in which his name

liberties. The reformers had often been asked to what period of history they would refer for the model which they sought to re-establish. To this he would answer, that he neither knew nor cared whether history furnished them with a parallel, but that he looked to the British constitution as possessing in itself the virtue of adapting its benefits to the rising spirit and genius of the people, and he should say at what period of British history could be pointed out a spirit and a genius like that which pervaded the people of the present day, & qualified them so well to take a large share in the government? His proposition was, that in proportion as the march of knowledge had gone among the people, in the same proportion had they a right to an enlarged participation in the civil institutions of the country. They had acquired a capacity of which no government could rob them if it would, and of which no government ought to rob them if it could. (Applause.) In the cause of reform there was only one principle of decay, and that alone could operate through the carelessness and treachery of those who were its advocates. To the people he would say, let no one represent you who will not solemnly pledge himself to the question of reform; if they steadily extorted that pledge, in spite of corruption they must succeed—in spite of alarmists they must triumph. That Englishmen may long enjoy the advantage they derive from the example of Westminster was the warmest wish of his heart. (Applause.)

Mr. Monck returned thanks in behalf of himself and his colleague, whose absence he regretted. They had indeed participated in the advantages alluded to in the example of Westminster, for they had the satisfaction of being returned by equally independent electors in the borough of Reading—all staunch friends to the cause of reform. If their example were followed throughout the kingdom, the House of Commons would be differently constituted. It would not as now, be composed of so many members who represented nothing but their own money, and who sat there by domination, not election. (Applause.) He wished that all members should have to pass the same ordeal that the members for Westminster had so honourably passed this day, and greatly would be then changed the character of the Commons House of Parliament.

The health of Sir R. Wilson, and the reformers of the borough of Southwark, was then drunk with great applause.

Sir R. Wilson, in rising to return thanks, said, that this was the first time he had the honour of appearing before them since Ministers had put him on trial before his country. The good opinion of his fellow-citizens had always been the fondest object of his ambition; he flew to it in the hour of need, and it had proved his best protection. His trial had been to him a source of consolation and triumph. Singly exposed to the attack of proud and hostile oppressors, his country had extended over him its safeguard, and he had risen in the conflict far beyond all its adversities. The honour of their support he should never forget. He had acquired their confidence by honourable means, and he would never forfeit it by dishonourable acts. His country must for ever be entitled to his warmest gratitude for the generosity which it had extended to him when smarting under injustice and wrong; and in expressing that gratitude he was not actuated by any selfish feeling or narrow pride, but as a member of a great public community, affording his country an opportunity or displaying the noblest traits of its character, elevating & ennobling it in the eyes of the world. He had now to congratulate the electors of Westminster on the union among them of all the friends of constitutional independence, and was their pride to know that they first standard of freedom in the ranks of corruption; the great object of

other circumstances, have been so anxious to express. In vain did the enemies of reform calumniate them with imputations of being the advocates of revolution, and many of those who had joined in that cry now came forward to impugn the measures of government, and to insist with them that government was intended to be administered for the good of all—to save, not to plunder the property of the public, and so to regulate taxes as not to crush, as they did at the present moment, the industry of all classes in the community. To such a system the reformers were firmly opposed; they hated government by the sword, as established by the insurrection act in Ireland; they were enemies to Lord Castlereagh's constitution as framed in the six acts; they were enemies to the antisocial alien bill, which connected the despotism of the continent with the civil police of England. (Applause.) Reform alone could save the people from the continuance of those evils, and he had no doubt that most of them would live to see it accomplished. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in proposing the healths of the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Tavistock, Lord John Russell, and the reformers of Huntingdon & Bedfordshire, lamented the absence of Lord John Russell on account of ill health. He believed the present Duke of Bedford was one of the oldest reformers in England; he was at the head of a family whose names were almost synonymous with the liberties of Englishmen, and would be revered as long as the names of Russell and Sydney were cherished by the friends of freedom.

The toast was drunk with great applause. The Chairman next proposed the health of “Lord Ebrington and the reformers of Devonshire.”

His Lordship, in returning thanks, repeated his unalterable attachment to the cause of reform.

The next toast was “the Honourable Henry Grey Bennet and the reformers of Shrewsbury.”

Mr. Bennet rose to return thanks. He predicted that the time was not far distant when the House of Commons would be compelled by the force of public opinion to establish a more provident government for the country. If any part of the present system of government were good, to public opinion, and not to the will of their rulers, were the people indebted for the benefit of it. Bad as that House of Commons was, its only honest acts were dictated by the influence of that public opinion which had at length arrayed within its walls a minority of 165 on the great question of reform. They must ever bear in mind the names which composed that

minority, and hold them fast to the re-assertion of that pledge to the people which they had so solemnly recorded by their votes. (Applause.) For his own part, he should never cease to pursue the attainment of that reform. For it he should always stand up; in good repute and in evil repute; stoutly and firmly, though feebly defending, what he should never cease to assert as the right of his country. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then proposed “The health of Mr. C. H. Hutchinson, Mr. Ricardo, and the reformers of Ireland.”

Mr. C. H. Hutchinson, in returning thanks, declared his uniform and steadfast attachment to the question of reform. He had advocated in Ireland against the corruptions of the Irish Parliament, and he claimed no merit for asserting the same opinions here, for they had at length become the fashion. (A laugh.) He unalterable conviction was, that without a pure House of Commons England could not be saved. As an Irishman, he must feel the deepest gratitude to the people of this country, who were now pressing forward to give relief to his fellow-countrymen. With this gratitude he must at the same time express his indignation, not indeed in a tone of revenge at seeing his country with such capabilities of being great among the nations of Europe, with such means, if well fostered, of assisting England, and co-operating in the promotion of her prosperity, now so low and fallen as to be a famishing and straying supplicant. This melancholy state of things had arisen from a wicked, a persecuting, and a cruel system of government. The misrule of centuries had oppressed and degraded Ireland; but he had still some hope that the better policy of England would recruit her energies, and make her what nature destined her to be—a most valuable and integral part of British empire. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Ricardo, in returning thanks, declared that there was not in the room a more real friend to the cause of reform than he was. He was a friend, not to a sham reform, but a real one, which would give to the people a majority, and more than a majority, in the House of Commons. This desirable and most necessary end might still, he thought, be attained in the House of Commons; not, indeed by any efforts of the members within doors, but by the exertions of the people without—exertions which would compel attention, and which would compel attention, and which must be obeyed. He fully agreed with the noble Lord (Nugent) that it was a silly question that the reformer to put his flag on the page of history which he deemed his model. His plain answer would always be, that the people had a right to demand the best government they could obtain in their own times, and that if their ancestors had refrained from asking it, it was no reason why their posterity should.

The Chairman next proposed the health of Sir Ronald Ferguson, Mr. Hume Mr. D. Kinnaird Mr. Michael Bruce, and the reformers of Scotland.

Sir R. Ferguson, in returning thanks, declared that it was in vain to look for any popular representation in Scotland. The system of returning members there was perfectly ludicrous. He would say, were not his friend (Mr. Hume) so near him, that he knew no such persons as Scotch members. He then warmly declared his attachment to the cause of reform, but would hasten to a close, as Mr. Hume to address them more fully on the subject.

Mr. Hume rose to return thanks, and declared that of radical reform he made to this Government by touching the contemplated occupation of the Columbia river; he has the honour of submitting to the President sundry papers containing the information embraced by the resolution.

At the time when the subject of the proposed occupation of the Columbia river was presented to the consideration of Congress, at their last session, the Minister of Great Britain, at two several interviews with the Secretary of State, suggesting that Great Britain had claims on the north-west coast of America with which he conceived that such occupation on the part of the United States would conflict, had requested to be informed what were the intentions of the Government of the United States in this respect. The Secretary of State declined answering those inquiries, or discussing those claims, otherwise than in writing. But no written communication upon the subject has been received.

[Not having room for all the documents accompanying the report, we postpone all the correspondence with the British authorities, which terminated, in 1818, in the surrender of a post occupied by them on the Columbia river? and present to our readers the papers which are of more recent date and of more immediate interest.]

[TRANSLATION]

THE CHEVALIER POLETICA TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in consequence of orders which have lately reached him, hastens herewith to transmit to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State in the department of Foreign Affairs, a printed copy of the regulation adopted by the Russian American Company, and sanctioned by his Imperial Majesty, relative to foreign commerce in the waters bordering the establishments of the said company on the north-west of America.

The undersigned conceives it to be, moreover, his duty to inform Mr. Adams, that the Imperial Government, in adopting this regulation, supposes that a foreign ship, which shall have sailed from a European port after the 1st of March, 1822, or from one of the ports of the United States after the 1st of July, of the same year, cannot lawfully pretend ignorance of these new measures.

The undersigned eagerly embraces this occasion of offering to Mr. Adams the assurance of his high consideration.

PIERRE DE POLETICA, Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, Washington, Feb. 11, 1822.

[Here follows a copy of the edict, of which notice has been heretofore more than once taken in the National Intelligencer.]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. POLETICA.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 25, 1822. Sir.—I have had the honour of receiving your note of the 11th instant, enclosing a printed copy of the regulations adopted by the Russian American Company, and sanctioned by his Imperial Majesty, relative to the commerce of foreigners in the waters bordering on the establishments of that Company upon the north-west coast of America.

he was firmly persuaded of the contrary, and that the House of Commons would, without compensation or remorse, have converted purity into foulness, innocence into guilt, and condemned to ruin and degradation a helpless and persecuted woman. Was it from such a house that the process of regeneration was to come? The prospect to him from that source was hopeless; he earnestly wished to avoid the sad catastrophe; but he verily believed, that revolution would precede reform. It was regretful to contemplate such a state of things; if the choice be given to him of struggling with revolution or living under despotism, he at once embraced the first, and was ready to perish on the scaffold or in the field, sooner than live in England under a military government. He would at all times prefer death in any shape to such a doom. Though he had no hope from the House of Commons, he had much from the people; the press, too, was a great ally, in despite of the tyrannical control and base efforts of ministers. The progress of knowledge had happily outgrown their strength, and would ultimately overcome resistance. There was his only hope, and from no other source did he expect it. He concluded by pledging himself, in the most solemn manner, to the cause of reform. (Loud cheers.)

The following healths were then proposed:—“Sir G. Robinson, Mr. Williams, Mr. P. for Lincoln, Col. Johnson, and the reformers of Northampton and Lincoln, and Boston.”

Mr. Williams, in returning thanks, said that after the character given of the House of Commons by the older members of it, it would not become him, who was quite in his novitiate, to paint it in higher colours. He could only assure them, that both in the house and out of it, they would always find him the staunch advocate of reform. The pledges he had given his constituents were comprehended in two words—retrenchment and reform. (Great applause.)

Colonel Johnson said he had been but a short time in parliament, and he was already heartily tired of his company.

The following toasts were then given:—“Mr. Curwen—Mr. S. M. Barrett—Mr. James, and the reformers of the north—Mr. Coke and the reformers of Norfolk;—Mr. Peter Moore, and the other independent members of the House of Commons who composed the minority of 165.”

Mr. P. Moore returned thanks, and the company sat to a late hour.

MAY 23.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

LAI D BEFORE CONGRESS ON THE 16TH OF APRIL, RELATIVE TO THE CLAIM OF RUSSIA TO CERTAIN TERRITORIAL AND MARITIME RIGHTS ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

Department of State, Washington, April 13, 1822. The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th of February, 1822, relative to the claim of the United States to the north-west coast of America, has the honour to inform you, that he has had the pleasure to receive from the Russian American Company, a printed copy of the regulation adopted by the Russian American Company, and sanctioned by his Imperial Majesty, relative to foreign commerce in the waters bordering the establishments of the said company on the north-west of America.

The undersigned conceives it to be, moreover, his duty to inform Mr. Adams, that the Imperial Government, in adopting this regulation, supposes that a foreign ship, which shall have sailed from a European port after the 1st of March, 1822, or from one of the ports of the United States after the 1st of July, of the same year, cannot lawfully pretend ignorance of these new measures.

The undersigned eagerly embraces this occasion of offering to Mr. Adams the assurance of his high consideration.

PIERRE DE POLETICA, Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, Washington, Feb. 11, 1822. [Here follows a copy of the edict, of which notice has been heretofore more than once taken in the National Intelligencer.]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. POLETICA. Department of State, Washington, Feb. 25, 1822. Sir.—I have had the honour of receiving your note of the 11th instant, enclosing a printed copy of the regulations adopted by the Russian American Company, and sanctioned by his Imperial Majesty, relative to the commerce of foreigners in the waters bordering on the establishments of that Company upon the north-west coast of America.

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PIERRE DE POLETICA, Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, Washington, Feb. 11, 1822.

[Here follows a copy of the edict, of which notice has been heretofore more than once taken in the National Intelligencer.]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. POLETICA.

I am directed by the President of the United States to inform you, that he has seen with surprise in this edict, the assertion of a territorial claim on the part of Russia, extending to the 51st degree of north latitude on this continent; and a regulation interdicting to all commercial vessels, other than Russia, upon the penalty of seizure & confiscation the approach upon the high seas, within one hundred Italian miles of the shores to which that claim is made to apply. The relations of the United States with his Imperial Majesty have always been of the most friendly character; and it is the earnest desire of the Govt. to preserve them in that state. It was expected, before an act which should define the boundary between the territories of the United States and Russia on this continent, that the same would have been arranged by treaty between the parties. To exclude the vessels of our citizens from the shore, beyond the ordinary distance to which that territorial jurisdiction extends, has excited still greater surprise.

This ordinance affects so deeply the rights of the United States, and of their citizens, that I am instructed to inquire whether you are authorized to give explanations of the grounds of right, upon principles generally recognised by the laws and usages of nations, which can warrant the claims and regulations contained in it.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Chevalier de Poletica, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE CHEVALIER DE POLETICA TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sir,—I received, two days since, the letter which you did me the honour to address to me, on the same day, by order of the President of the United States, in answer to my note of the 11th current, by which I discharged the orders of my Government in communicating to you the new regulation adopted by the Russian American Company, and sanctioned by his Majesty the Emperor, my august Sovereign, on the 4th (16th) of September 1821, relative to foreign commerce, in the waters which border upon the establishments of the said Company, on the north-west coast of America.

Readily yielding, Sir, to the desire expressed by you in your letter of knowing the rights and principles upon which are founded the determinate limits of the Russian possessions on the north-west coast of America from Behring's Strait to the 51deg. of north latitude, I am happy to fulfil this task by only calling your attention to the following historical facts, the authenticity of which cannot be contested. The first discoveries of the Russians on the north-west continent of America, go back to the time of the Emperor Peter I. They belong to the attempt, made towards the end of the reign of the said Emperor, to find a passage from the icy Pacific Ocean.

In 1728, the celebrated Captain Behring, on his first voyage.

The recital of his discoveries attracted the attention of the Government, and the Emperor entrusted to Captain Behring (1741) a new expedition in these same latitudes. She sent with him, as his assistants, Gmelin, Delile de la Carre, Steller, Fisher, Krasilnicoff, Krachinsky, and others; and the first chart of these countries which is known, was the result of their labours, published in 1758. Besides the strait which bears the name of the chief of this expedition, he discovered a great part of the islands which are found between the two continents. Cape or Mount St. Elias, which still bears this name upon all the charts, was so called by Captain Behring, who discovered it on the day of the feast of this saint; and his second, Captain Tchirikoff, pushed his discoveries as far as the 49th degree of north latitude.

The first private expeditions undertaken upon the north-west coast of America go back as far as the year 1743.

In 1763 the Russian establishments had already extended as far as the island of Kodiak (or Kichik). In 1778, Cook found them at Ounalashka, and some Russian inscriptions at Kodiak. Vancouver, on the Russian establishment in the bay of Kinal, fine, Capt. Mors, Portlock, La Peyrouse, unanimously attest the existence of Russian establishments in these latitudes.

If the Imperial Government had, at the time, published the discoveries made by the Russian navigators, after Behring and Tchirikoff, viz. Chloied Seebrenicoff, Krasilnicoff, Paycoff, Poushchreff, Lazereff, Medwedeff, Solowiew, Lewasheff, Semtsin, and others, no one could refuse to Russia the right of first discovery, nor could even any one deny her that of first occupation.

Moreover, when D. Jose Martinez was sent in 1791 by the Court of Madrid to form an establishment in Vancouver's Island, and to remove foreigners from thence, under the pretext that all that belonged to Spain, he gave not the least disturbance to the Russian colonies and navigators. The Spanish Government was not ignorant of their existence, for this very Martinez had visited the year before. The report which Captain Desepina made of the results of his voyage, proves that the Spaniards very well knew of the Russian colonies; and in this very report it is seen that the Court of Madrid acknowledged that its possessions on the coast of the Pacific Ocean ought not to extend to the north of Cape Blanc, taken from the point of Trinity, situated under 42deg. 50 min. of north latitude.

When, in 1789, the Emperor Paul I granted to the present American Company its first charter, he gave the exclusive possession of the north-west coast of America, which belonged to Russia, from the 5th degree of north latitude to Behring's Straits. He permitted them to extend their discoveries to the 55th, and there to form establishments, provided they did not encroach upon the territory occupied by other powers.

This act, when made public, excited no claim on the part of other Cabinets, not even on that of Madrid, which confirms that it did not extend its pretensions to the 60th degree.

When the Government of the United States treated

with Spain for the cession of a part of north-west coast, it was able to acquire, by the treaty of Washington, the right to all that belonged to the Spaniards north of the 42d degree of latitude; but this treaty says nothing positive concerning the northern boundary of this cession, because, in fact, Spain well knew that she could not say that the coast as far as the 60th degree belonged to her.

From this faithful exposition of known facts, it is easy, Sir, as appears to me, to draw the conclusion, that the rights of Russia to the extent of the north-west coast, specified in the regulation of the Russian American Company, rest upon the three bases required by the general law of nations and immemorial usage among nations—that is, upon the title of first discovery; upon the title of first occupation; and, in the last place, upon that which results from a peaceful and uncontested possession of more than half a century—an epoch, consequently, several years anterior to that when the United States took their place among independent nations.

It is moreover evident that, if the right to the possession of a certain extent of the north-west coast of America, claimed by the United States, only devolves upon them in virtue of the treaty of Washington, 1819, (and I believe it would be difficult to make good any other title,) this treaty could not confer upon the American Government any right of claim against the limits assigned to the Russian possessions upon the same coast, because Spain herself had never pretended to such a right.

The Imperial Government, in assigning for limits to the Russian possessions on the north-west coast of America, on the one side Behring's Strait, and on the other, the 51st degree of north latitude, has only made a moderate use of an incontestable right, since the Russian navigators, who were the first to explore that part of the American continent in 1741, pushed their discovery as far as the 49th degree of north latitude. The 51st degree, there, is no more than a mean point between the Russian establishment of New Archangel, situated under the 57th degree, and the American colony at the mouth of the Columbia, which is found under the 46th degree of the same latitude.

All these considerations united, have concurred in inspiring the Imperial Government with an entire conviction that, in the last arrangements adopted in Russia relative to her possessions on the north-west coast, the legitimate right of no foreign Power has been infringed. In this conviction, the Emperor, my august Sovereign, has judged that his good right, and the obligation imposed by Providence upon him to protect, with all his power, the interests of his subjects, sufficiently justified the measures last taken by his Imperial Majesty in favour of the Russian American Company, without its being necessary to clothe them with the sanction of treaties.

I shall be more succinct, Sir, in the exposition of the motives which determined the Imperial Gov-

ernment to the natives in the Russian possessions in America, exciting them, likewise, in every manner, to resistance and revolt against the authorities there established.

The American Government, doubtless, recollects that the irregular conduct of these adventurers, the majority of whom was composed of American citizens, has been the object of the most pressing remonstrances on the part of Russia, to the Federal Government, from the time that diplomatic missions were organized between the two countries. These remonstrances, repeated at different times, remain constantly without effect, and the inconvenience, to which they ought to bring a remedy, continues to increase.

The Imperial Government, respecting the intentions of the American Government, has always abstained from attributing the ill success of its remonstrances to any other motives than those which flow, if I may be allowed the expression, from the very nature of the institutions which govern the national affairs of the American Federation. But the high opinion which the Emperor has always entertained of the rectitude of the American Government cannot exempt him from the care which his sense of justice towards his own subjects imposes upon him. Pacific means not having brought any alleviation to the just grievances of the Russian American Company, against foreign navigation in the waters which environ their establishments on the north-west coast of America, the Imperial Government saw itself under the necessity of having recourse to the means of coercion, and of measuring the rigour according to the inveterate character of the evil to which it wished to put a stop. Yet it is easy to discover, on examining closely the last regulation of the Russian American Company, that no spirit of hostility had any thing to do with its formation. The most minute precautions have been taken in it to prevent abuses of authority on the part of commanders of Russian cruisers appointed for the execution of said regulation. At the same time, it has not been neglected to give all the timely publicity necessary to put those on their guard against whom the measure is aimed.

Its action, therefore, can only reach the foreign vessels, which, in spite of the notification, will expose themselves to seizure by infringing upon the line marked out in the regulation. The Government flatters itself that these cases will be very rare; if all remains as at present—not one.

I ought, in the last place, to request you to consider, Sir, that the Russian possessions in the Pacific Ocean extend on the north-west coast of America, from Behring's Strait to the 51st degree of north latitude, and on the opposite side of Asia and the islands adjacent, from the same strait to the 45th degree. The extent of sea, of which these possessions form the limits, comprehends all the conditions which are ordinarily attached to shut seas (mers fermes); and the Russian Government might

consequently judge itself authorized to exercise upon this sea the rights of sovereignty, and especially that of entirely interdicting the entrance of foreigners. But it preferred only asserting its essential rights, without taking any advantage of localities.

The Emperor, my august Sovereign, sets a very high value upon the maintenance of the relations of amity and good understanding which have till now subsisted between the two countries. The dispositions of his Imperial Majesty in this regard have never failed appearing to all times, when an occasion has presented itself in the political relations of the United States with the European powers; and surely, in the midst of a general peace, Russia does not think of aiming a blow at the maritime interests of the United States, she who has constantly respected them in those difficult circumstances in which Europe has been seen to be placed in the latter times, and the influence of which the United States have been unable to avert.

I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

PIERRE LE POLETICA.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1822.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. DE POLETICA.

Department of State, Washington, March 30.

Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 28th ult., which has been submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States.

From the deduction which it contains of the grounds upon which the articles of regulation of the Russian American Company have now, for the first time, extended the claim of Russia on the north-west coast of America to the 51st degree of north latitude, its only foundation appears to be the existence of the small settlement of Nov Archangel, situated, not on the American continent, but upon a small island in latitude 57. And the principle upon which you state that this claim is now advanced is, that the 51st degree is equidistant from the settlement of Nov Archangel and the establishment of the United States at the mouth of Columbia river. But from the same statement it appears, that in the year 1799, the limits prescribed by the Emperor Paul to the Russian American Company were fixed at the 55th degree of latitude; and that, in assuming now the latitude of 51, a new pretension is asserted, to which no settlement made since the year 1799 has given the colour of a sanction.

This pretension is to be considered, not only with reference to the question of territorial right, but also to that prohibition to the vessels of other nations, including those of the United States, to approach within 100 Italian miles of the coasts. From the period of the existence of the United States as an independent nation, their vessels have freely navigated those seas, and the right to navigate them is an independence.

In the suggestion, that the Russian might have justified the exercise of her right over the Pacific Ocean, as a close sea, and territory both on its American and Asiatic shores, it may suffice to say, that the distance to shore on this sea, in latitude 51, is less than 90 degrees of longitude, or

less than the United States accede to the justice of the claim assigned for the prohibition above-mentioned. The right of the citizens of the United States to hold commerce with the aboriginal natives of the north-west coast of America, without the territorial jurisdiction of other nations, even in arms and munitions of war, is as clear and indisputable as that of navigating the sea. That right has never been exercised in a spirit unfriendly to Russia; and, although general complaints have occasionally been made on the subject of this commerce by some of your predecessors, no specific ground of charge has ever been alleged by them of any transaction in which the United States were, by the ordinary laws and usages of nations, bound either to restrain or to punish. Had any such charge been made, it would have received the most pointed attention of this Government, with the sincerest and firmest disposition to perform every act and obligation of justice to yours which could have been required. I am commanded by the President of the United States to assure you, that this disposition will continue to be entertained, together with the earnest desire that the most harmonious relations between the two countries may be preserved.

Relying upon the assurance in your note of similar dispositions reciprocally entertained by his Imperial Majesty towards the United States, the President is persuaded that the citizens of this Union will remain unmolested in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, and that no fleet will be given to an interdiction manifestly incompatible with their rights.

I am happy to renew the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Chevalier De Poletica, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE CHEVALIER DE POLETICA TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Washington, March 21 (April 2), 1822.

Sir,—I had the honour yesterday to receive the letter which you were pleased to address to me, dated the 30th of March last, N. S.; and not being authorized to continue the discussion to which it refers, I find myself under the necessity of taking the contents of that letter *ad referendum*, reserving myself to communicate it to my Government as soon as possible.

In the mean time I shall take the liberty of submitting to your consideration some observations which have been suggested to me by certain passages in your letter, which require particular notice.

In the first official letter which I had the honour of addressing to you, dated the 16th (28th) Feb. last, I thought I had succeeded in clearly demonstrating that the rights of Russia to the possession of a certain extent of the north-west coast of America, as far as these rights can be rendered legitimate by the first

discovery, the first occupation, and a possession not contested for more than half a century; that these rights I say, go back to time, considerably earlier than the reign of the Emperor Paul I.

When this Sovereign granted, in 1799, to the Russian American Society its first charter of incorporation, there had never been a question about abandoning to that Company the right of sovereignty over one det minute portion of the north-west coast of America in all its plenitude. The question was purely and simply of conceding to the said Company a part of the sovereignty, or rather certain exclusive privileges of commerce; and it is in this view that the acts of 1799, to which you refer, Sir, fixed the limits of the operations of the Russian American Company.

The rights of sovereignty belonging to Russia, could lose nothing of their local extent in consequence of the concessions made to that company in the reign of the Emperor Paul. That these rights extended, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, farther south than the 55th degree of latitude, appears evident from the structure of the 3d article of the act of incorporation, which authorizes the company to form establishments south of the 55th degree of north latitude.

But, what will dispel even the shadow of doubt in this regard, is the authentic fact, that, in 1719, the Spanish packet S. Charles, commanded by Captain Hore, found in the latitude 43 and 49, Russian establishments to the number of eight, consisting in the whole of 20 families and 462 individuals. These were the descendants of the companions of Captain Tchirikoff, who were supposed till then to have perished.

With such titles justifying the rights claimed by Russia, you yourself, Sir, will agree that it is perfectly immaterial whether the Russian establishment at Nov Archangel is small or large. If the right of territorial possessions were measured according to the dimensions of the points occupied, what would become of those of the United States upon a very considerable extent of the same northwest coast? for the only American establishment ever yet known is certainly very inferior in stability to that of Russia at Nov Archangel.

In the same manner the great extent of the Pacific Ocean, at the 51st degree of latitude, cannot invalidate the right which Russia may have of considering that part of the ocean as close. But, as the Imperial Government has not thought fit to take advantage of that right, all further discussion on this subject would be idle.

As for the right claimed for the citizens of the United States of trading with the natives of the country of the north-west coast of America, without the limits of the jurisdiction belonging to Russia, the Imperial Government will not certainly think of limiting it, and still less of attacking it there. But I cannot dissimble, Sir, that this same trade beyond the 51st degree will meet with difficulties and inconveniences for which the American owners will only have to accuse their own imprudence, after the publicity which has been given to the measures taken by the Imperial Government for maintaining the rights of the Russian American Company in their absolute integrity.

I shall not finish this letter without repeating to you, Sir, the very positive assurance which I have already had the honour once of expressing to you, that in every case where the American Government shall judge it necessary to make explanations to that of the Emperor, the President of the United States may rest assured that those explanations will be always attended to by the Emperor, my august Sovereign, with the most friendly and consequently the most conciliatory disposition. Be pleased to accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

PIERRE DE POLETICA

VARIETIES.

MARTYRDOM SERMON.—The most remarkable one of this description was that preached in 1699, by the Rev. Wm. Stephens, Rector of Sutton, in Surrey, before the House of Commons, on the anniversary of the first Charles's "Martyrdom." He told them, that the observation of that day was not intended out of any detestation of his execution, but to be a lesson to other Kings and Rulers how they ought to behave themselves to their subjects lest they should come to the same end!

A receipt to fill a Newspaper.—His printer came running to the publisher of a newspaper and said, "Sir, we have a space in the paper which we don't know how to fill." "Nothing is easier," said the publisher: insert that "last night an elderly gentleman, walking through St. James's park, was knocked down by two ruffians, and robbed of his money and his gold-headed cane." The printer soon after came back again, and told his master there were several words too many.—"Why then," said the publisher, "you may leave out the gold-headed cane."

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